

# Sanitation Services in Dense Informal Settlements

*iQhaza Lethu –  
eThekweni Incremental Upgrading and  
Integration Partnership Programme*



# Purposes of workshop

1. Establish improved understanding about incremental upgrading, what it is, and why it is important
2. Share knowledge and learning regarding informal sanitation issues, options and solutions
3. Increase mutual understanding, cooperation and coordination.
4. Lay the platform for new and better solutions to be (collaboratively) developed and implemented.

# Incremental Upgrading

# is a Strategic Priority



# National Upgrading Context



- **Large informal settlement housing backlogs persist despite significant RPD-type housing delivery:**
  - At least 1.2m households
  - 11.7% of households in Metros live in informal settlements (>72,000hh)
  - 2,700 informal settlements in SA – increased since 300 in 1994
- **Consensus over the shift to in-situ, incremental upgrading at scale** - as per UISP Policy, NUSP, Outcome 8 and DHS Medium Term Exp. Framework (MSTF) which sets target of providing basic services to 750,000 IS hh. by 2019 and upgrading 447,780hh (cumulative since 2010)
- **Conventional upgrading premised on formalisation & regularisation is insufficient** in addressing the national informal settlement challenge due to:
  - Timeframes
  - Budget
  - Capacity
  - Many non-qualifying households

# Informal Settlement Status Quo in S.A.



Province	Total Households	% Households in informal settlements	Number Households in informal settlements
Eastern Cape	1 586 739	6.4	101 551
Free State	802 872	13.6	109 191
Gauteng	3 175 579	14.3	454 108
KwaZulu Natal	2 234 129	6.3	140 750
Limpopo	1 215 935	3.6	43 774
Mpumalanga	940 403	9.2	86 517
Northern Cape	264 653	8.9	23 554
North West	911 120	16.0	145 779
Western Cape	1 360 180	8.0	108 814
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 214 038</b>

*National and provincial calculations of number of households in informal settlements based on data from Community Survey Key Municipal Data 2007. Variation of 1 479 between provincial and national totals is due to rounding of figures in the provincial calculation, as well as the overall Community Survey methodology. Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey Key Municipal Data 2007*

# Comparative Metro Data (CSP Update 2017)



	2017 update (with Metro data)	
	Informal dwellings	settlements
<b>eThekweni</b>	238 000	569
<b>Tshwane</b>	184 019	178
<b>Cape Town</b>	162 428	232
<b>Ekurhuleni</b>	156 594	114
<b>Johannesburg</b>	125 506	181
<b>Buffalo City</b>	46 079	288
<b>Mangaung</b>	36 902	34
<b>Nelson Mandela</b>	32 298	42
	<b>981 826</b>	<b>1 638</b>

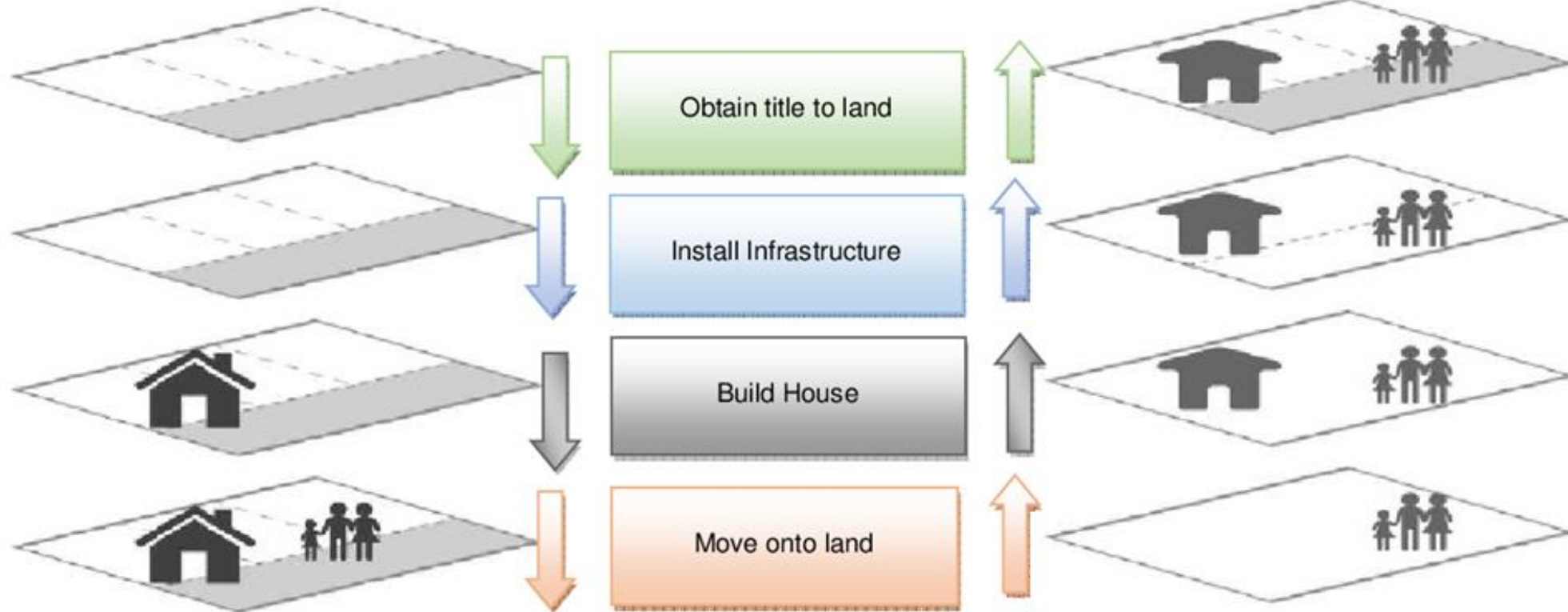
# Formal vs informal processes

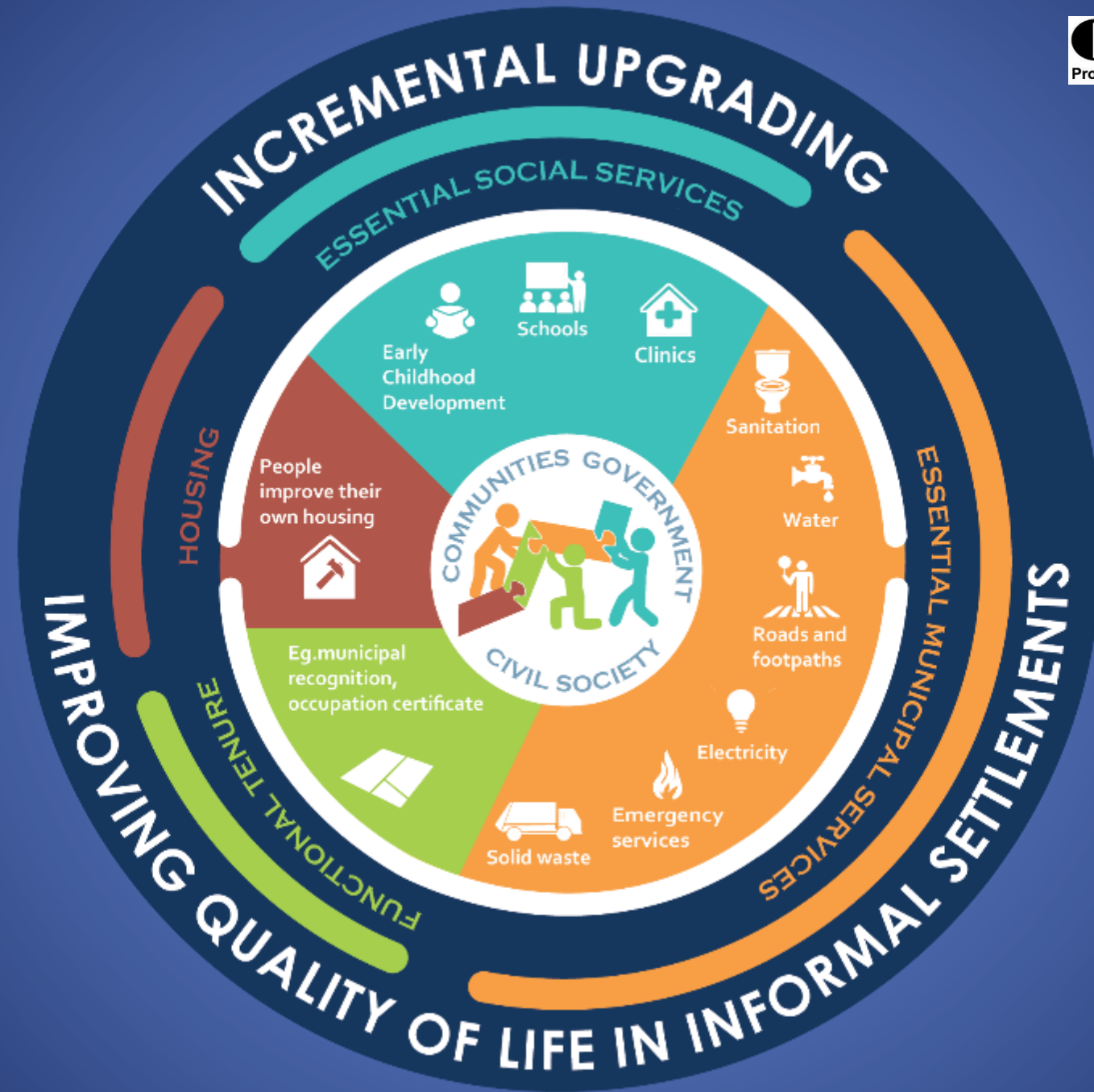
## FORMAL PROCESS

Top down

## INFORMAL PROCESS

Bottom up







# What is iQhaza Lethu?

# iQhaza Lethu – Main objectives

- **CAPACITY:** Develop and mobilise new capacity and strengthened upgrading partnerships. Strengthen institutional arrangements (transversal coordination and IGR).
- **PROGRAMME:** Develop improved upgrading programme systems and processes including establishing: stronger consensus on the incremental approach; enabling legal, statutory and regulatory flexibility; better funding instruments.
- **PILOTS:** Undertake 10 incremental upgrading pilot projects in order to operationalise a stronger incremental approach – includes participative planning, enumeration, technical studies, upgrading plans.
- **LEARNING:** Evaluate, refine partnerships, methods, systems and policies and disseminate learning for upscaling and mainstreaming.
- **SCALING UP:** Lay the platform for scaling up and speeding up incremental upgrading and producing better upgrading outcomes.

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Parkington</b>	90	North	800	B1
<b>Quarry Road</b>	23	West	1100	B1/B2/C
<b>Ezimbileni</b>	22	West	650	B1
<b>Progress Place</b>	72	West	600	B1
<b>Palmiet Drive</b>	23	South	1500	B1/B2
<b>Dakota Beach</b>	90	South	729	B1/B2/C
<b>Ntuzuma C</b>	45	North	1902	B1
<b>Uganda</b>	90	South	1130	B1
<b>Havelock</b>	34	North	230	B1
<b>Bhambayi phase 3</b>		North	1500	B1

# Why the focus on sanitation and finding better solutions?

# Improved sanitation is a high upgrading priority

- Sanitation constitutes a serious health and safety threat within informal settlements
- Sanitation is not just about toilets, but is also greywater disposal, handwashing, solid waste management etc.
- Dense B1 (and B2) settlements are a particular challenge - large portion of all informal settlements, generally well located spatially, but limited space to establish services inside the settlement, but full upgrading not possible in the short to medium term and conventional sanitation solutions are challenging.

# The Challenges

1. **COST**: Despite significant delivery - High capital, maintenance and recapitalisation costs of CABs. Utilise approx. 2/3 of the incremental services budget. Concerns about financial.
2. **ACCESS**: Communal ablutions mainly on the periphery – constrained access e.g. women and children at night
3. **BULKS** – eThekweni's bulk sewer infrastructure (outfall lines and treatment works) is in overloaded and in a poor state of repair - need for maintenance and/or recapitalisation or other solutions.
4. **WATER** – eThekweni faces water constraints – solutions need to be water efficient and sustainable.